

17 Americans Killed by Mexicans; Border Aflame

MOOSE READY TO JOIN WITH REPUBLICANS

Will Hold Convention on Same Date as the G. O. P.

HOPE TO UNITE ON ROOSEVELT

But Stand Prepared to Indorse Some Other Man if Necessary.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—In a frank, straightforward statement to the American people, as Mr. Perkins termed it, the Progressive National Committee, in session at the Congress Hotel last night, opened the door for the complete amalgamation of the Republican and Progressive parties.

The declaration fixes June 7 as the date of the Progressive national convention, the same as that fixed by the Republicans, and also in Chicago.

It declares for a reunion of the party strength and the return of the Progressives to the Republican fold that the present Democratic administration may be turned out.

The official statement bears the signatures of National Committee members at the Chicago conference, and it is understood to embody exactly the views entertained by Colonel Roosevelt.

That the Progressives, too, will not insist on the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans as the price of amalgamation was the specific statement of George W. Perkins, who was understood to speak for Roosevelt.

"We are all hoping," said Mr. Perkins, with deliberation, "that both parties will agree on somebody, and it need not necessarily be Mr. Roosevelt."

Here to Name Roosevelt.

The real purpose of bringing the Progressive convention to Chicago the same week the Republicans meet in June is to force, if possible, the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the Republicans. If they fail in this they will accept some other Republican, preferably Justice Hughes.

Just how many second choices the Progressive leaders have is not yet disclosed.

"In this crisis of our country," Mr. Perkins explained, "the developments of a few weeks may radically change everything. It is now only January. The convention will be held in June. By that time many names might be considered. No one can tell who may develop as the crisis develops. But, I repeat, we are all hoping that both parties may agree on the same candidate."

Mr. Perkins declared that the formal statement should be taken at its face value and not interpreted as containing anything between the lines.

"We are simply open and frank with the Republicans," he added. "Our country comes first. We believe it is in danger. We require Americans to stand together behind real leadership. We hope for peace between the two parties. We are willing to go a long way to secure that reunion, but we will not surrender principles. The statement should be read in that light, and if it is there can be no misunderstanding."

Wilson Rather Than Standpatter.

When Mr. Perkins was asked as to whether the Progressive party in preference to support President Wilson in preference to one of the standpatters of 1912 he replied that because of his position in the party, he would not enter the answer, but he asserted that several of his committee members were of the opinion that it would be better to support the President than to have the party split between those who had betrayed the party four years ago, or whose stand on questions affecting the patriotic welfare of the nation was not satisfactory. Mr. Perkins declined to name any other satisfactory candidate.

Frank H. Funk, of Illinois, "Progressive" candidate for Governor in 1912, asserted that events had so shaped themselves that the Progressive party was able to "force" the Republicans to nominate Roosevelt, and William Allen French, "hold a gun" at the head of the Republicans, although he admitted that it was trying to make the gun as attractive as possible.

Every man for himself expressed himself as for Roosevelt first, last and all the time, and it was regarded as a clever feat of policy when the determination was reached to hold the Progressive convention here coincidentally with that of the Republicans.

Forty-seven States Represented.

Forty-seven of the forty-eight states were represented at the meeting to-day. The committee adopted a declaration of principles, in which the

UNCONSCIOUS, DRIVES TAXI

Chauffeur Faints, Almost Has Crash, While Fares Chat.

An elderly man and two women were chatting gayly in a taxicab as it whirled along Central Park West last evening. At the steering wheel outside an unconscious chauffeur, with nervous hand and glassy eye, was clinging to the steering wheel from force of habit.

At Seventieth Street Patrolman James Hickey noticed the chauffeur's body rolling from side to side. He commanded a second auto and gave chase. He sprang into the first car, caught the driver and stopped the machine just in time to prevent it from crashing into a van.

The chauffeur gave the name of Peter J. Curley when he was revived in a hospital. He was suffering from an attack of faintness.

BARNES BEGINS TO SHELL T. R.

Hits "Perennial Ambitions" of Colonel—Will Not Be Delegate.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.)

Albany, Jan. 11.—William Barnes, Jr., began to-day his fight to prevent Colonel Roosevelt from running away with the Republican nomination for President. In a letter to State Chairman Tanner he asserted that powerful influences were at work to bring about the Colonel's nomination.

Because of the contention which the Roosevelt candidacy would arouse Mr. Barnes considers it injudicious to go to the Chicago convention as a delegate. He will be in Chicago, however, as a member of the National Committee "to perform such duties as properly devolve upon me."

The New York delegation, Mr. Barnes assumes, will be a unit against Mr. Roosevelt's "perennial ambitions," and he says it should not be open to any charge that any personal element was involved in its action.

"The Republican Congressional Committee of this district," says Mr. Barnes's letter, "met to-day and selected E. J. Staley and Senator Sage as delegates to the Republican National Convention, to be voted for at the primary April 4. With the action of this committee I am in entire accord."

"Least this action should lead to the inference that it is my expectation that the Republican State Convention, which I understand, is to be held in February, will suggest me as one of the four delegates-at-large. I am writing to advise you of my determination not to go to the convention as a delegate."

"Powerful influences are at work to bring about the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. That this should be prevented I am confident is the opinion of all sane men and women. If we are to prepare for defense, as Mr. Roosevelt himself properly urges, it would be irrational to place the power thus created in the hands of one who would wish to use it."

"In view of the contention which I foresee will come before the National Convention over the Roosevelt candidacy, it would be injudicious for me to be a delegate. The New York delegation, which I assume will be a unit against Mr. Roosevelt's perennial ambitions, should not be open to the charge that any personal element was involved in its action."

"I shall be at Chicago as the member of the National Committee from this state to perform such duties as properly devolve upon me. I am in entire accord with the action of the delegates-at-large as proposed here to-night, which would indicate that Governor Whitman and Barnes have reached an agreement. I am confident that the action of the delegates-at-large will be a unit against Mr. Roosevelt's perennial ambitions, should not be open to the charge that any personal element was involved in its action."

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Mohr Murder, Minus Accused, Staged on Road for Jurors



Mrs. Mohr as she appeared in court yesterday.

WILSON SOUGHT HYPHEN IN P. O.

Bruckner, Tammany Man, Declined to Accept N. Y. Office.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Jan. 11.—Two prominent German-American Democrats of New York have been offered the New York postmastership, it was learned authoritatively to-day, in an attempt by the administration to win the favor of the German vote and to soften the charges against the hyphenated name in the President's address to Congress.

Representative Henry Bruckner, a Tammany Democrat, is one of the Germans to whom the place was offered. The name of the other German-American could not be learned, although it is known that the place was offered to at least one other well-known German Democrat.

Mr. Bruckner was appointed to make any charges of playing to the hyphen, since it could have been said that the appointment was entirely conciliatory. This would not have been strictly true, since the Tiger never got behind him. Mr. Bruckner, maintaining his attitude in this fight, as in others, that the organization had no candidate.

Mr. Bruckner's parents, however, were both born in Germany, so that the administration leaders felt that a great deal of capital could have been made from the German-American point of view.

Joseph J. Johnson, who has been mentioned as perhaps the most likely man satisfactory to Tammany to get the appointment, became alarmed to-day over charges made by William H. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, that he had been a saloonkeeper. He telegraphed Secretary Tumulty, as follows:

"Anderson, president of Anti-Saloon League, has told New York newspapers that he had been a saloonkeeper. I was once saloonkeeper. I doubtless refused to experiment with liquor, but I was not a saloonkeeper. That was my only saloon experience."

Mr. Bruckner represents the 22d Congressional District, which includes Harlem and a part of The Bronx. Before going to Congress he was a member of the Legislature for two terms. He is a president of the Samoset Democratic Club, the members of which were elected last evening when they learned that the President was endeavoring to thrust the postmastership into their organization.

Mr. Bruckner is engaged in the water-bottling business with his brother, under the firm name of Bruckner Brothers. He is well liked among his political associates and is accepted at Tammany Hall as a representative of the German-American vote.

"FLORIDA & WEST INDIAN LIMITED" Atlantic Coast Line, 9-11 A. M. Only train carrying through sleepers to Ocala and Tampa. One night out before 11:30 P. M. —Adv.

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TEXANS CALL ON PRESIDENT TO INTERVENE

Mining Men Taken Off Train, Stripped and Shot.

ACCUSE VILLISTA BAND OF MURDER

One American Escapes from Firing Line to Tell Story.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 11.—Stripped of their clothing, eighteen American mining men, all of them well known on the border, were stood with their backs to an adobe wall near Cusiuhirichie, Mexico, yesterday by armed Mexicans. Seventeen were shot to death by a Mexican firing squad.

One on the end of the line slipped away and ran through the brush to safety just as the Mexicans began their murderous fire. He carried the news of the massacre, and his name is withheld by American officials to enable him to reach the border.

The Americans were taken from a Mexico-Northwestern train fifty miles west of Chihuahua City. The train carried thousands of dollars in currency and a large quantity of supplies sent by the American Smelting and Refining Company to its mines in Cusiuhirichie.

The murders took place late Monday; the news reached Chihuahua this morning. El Paso at noon, and all afternoon the State Department at Washington has been asking and receiving ten-minute reports.

To-night the whole border country is aroused and the sentiment for American action—armed intervention—is declared stronger than at any time during the revolutionary period in Mexico, and the anger at the utter failure of Carranza to safeguard American lives in territory he professes to control amounts to a frenzy.

Hone for Intervention.

Hone of speedy American intervention is being expressed here to-night by many who assert that his interests in Mexico now are demanding it and that the Wilson administration while recognizing Carranza has begun to yield to the pressure and has been waiting for an opportunity such as this to take definite and really drastic action in Mexico.

A protest addressed to President Wilson was signed to-night, by mining men, who are here in hundreds prepared to enter Chihuahua State and open properties under protection of the de facto government.

It was learned to-night that before the train filled with employees left Chihuahua city for the mining camps, a guard of Carranza soldiers for the train had been refused.

Messages from the south poured into local offices of mining corporations to-night, stating that employees were returning to the border.

News of the raid caused consternation here, as several of the families of the men supposed to have been on board the raided train live here.

A verified list of American mining men in Chihuahua was prepared from records of Mexican passports issued. This list contained eighteen names. It follows:

C. R. Watson, manager and large stockholder in the smelting company; W. J. Wallace, T. M. Evans, W. M. Romero, W. A. Pringle, of San Francisco; Maurice Anderson, R. P. McHatten, A. Couch, Alex H. Hall, of Douglas, Ariz.; Charles Wadleigh, of Arizona; E. L. Robinson, G. W. New-

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WHERE 10,000 BRITISH ARE TRAPPED.



A critical stage has been reached in the Tigris campaign. The British expeditionary force has pushed to Ctesiphon, within eighteen miles of Baghdad, when it was forced to fall back. It retreated to Kut-el-Amara, which is now surrounded, the Turks claim.

To relieve these ten thousand troops, commanded by General Townshend, another force is pushing up the Tigris under the leadership of General Aylmer, who left Imam Gharbi Tuesday. This column has not been able to push beyond Sheikh Saad, twenty-five miles from Kut. The battle is raging there.

BRYAN SEEKS BAN TEUTONS SEIZE ON U. S. CITIZENS

Says Congress Should Prohibit Travelling on Belligerent Ships.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 11.—William J. Bryan holds that Congress should pass a law forbidding Americans to travel on belligerent ships. In a statement issued to-day he says:

"The sinking of the Persia, which has brought to our overburdened President a new embarrassment and to the jingo press a new opportunity to shed their red ink on imaginary battlefields, calls for immediate action by the Congress—not a declaration of war but a measure of protection against war."

American citizens should not be permitted to travel on belligerent ships. Why should an American by his foolhardiness drag his country into war, or even to the verge of a diplomatic break? If he has no consideration for his own safety or for his government's welfare he should be restrained by law."

"The captain of a belligerent vessel may at any moment forfeit the lives of the passengers by trying to escape or by making resistance. Why should American citizens be permitted to take such risks when they risk their own lives as well as their own lives?"

"This nation is not seeking a cause of war. Then why permit a few citizens to supply material for sensational papers? Belligerent ships should be cleared of entry if they carry the ammunition and passengers. That will keep this country out of any controversy that may be hereafter raised by submarine warfare."

"But to make certainty double sure, clearance and entry should be denied to the passenger ships of neutral countries, including our own, if they carry contraband with passengers. Passengers are entitled to the attention of the ships' officers at a time like this. The thoughts of the officers should be diverted from care of cargo. Congress should act at once."

In the capture of Lovcen, a mount 2,770 feet high, the Austrians have in their possession a stronghold that stood as a menace to their naval base, Cattaro, in Southern Dalmatia. Lovcen also is only about six and a half miles to the west of Cetinje, the Montenegrin capital.

Austrians Attack with Violence.

Several other important positions along the Adriatic coast are also menaced by the steam roller attack of the Austrians, which is proceeding with great violence on both the northern and eastern fronts.

Details of the defeat of the Montenegrins by the overwhelming numbers of the Austrians are contained in a statement issued to-night by the Montenegrin Consulate. The statement says:

"The Austrian offensive continues to be energetically pushed against all our front, particularly to the north and east, where there has been desperate fighting. The enemy greatly outnumbered us and has been attacking furiously on the eastern front from Ipek onward."

"We repulsed him several times with our rifles."

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BRITISH RELIEF FORCE HALTED CLOSE TO KUT

Aylmer's Army Fails to Advance From Sheikh Saad.

TURKS INCREASE FORCES HOURLY

Weather and Wounded Hold Column 25 Miles from Besieged Fortress.

(London, Jan. 11.—With the relief force under General Aylmer halted at Sheikh Saad, twenty-five miles away, the situation of General Townshend's troops, surrounded by the Turks at Kut-el-Amara, grows more critical every hour. The Moslems are rushing troops to the Mesopotamia front, drawing them from the forces which were occupied at the Dardanelles.

Unless the relief expedition soon can break through the opposing line Kut will fall and the large British force in it will be captured. Not since the Boers surrounded a British force at Ladysmith has a British army faced a similar peril.

The latest statement issued by the War Office has not relieved the anxiety in London. General Aylmer's forces have not been able to push ahead. The halt is due, J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary for India, told the House of Commons this afternoon, to weather conditions and to the necessity of removing the wounded by river.

But each hour's delay increases the peril. The Turks, equipped with the munitions which are pouring over the Oriental railway, are determined, it seems, to clear the Tigris before attempting an offensive in another theatre. With the danger of a flank attack thus removed, the long heralded drive on Egypt, or the more improbable march to India, might be attempted.

The British on the Tigris are outnumbered two to one, with the enemy forces constantly growing. No news of the garrison at Kut has reached London since the arrival of official dispatches telling of Saturday night's fighting. But there is a chance that the decisive battle has already been fought.

General Aylmer's column has met and repulsed a strong Turkish force, but its present position is by no means satisfactory, for it finds in front of it a Turkish army greatly superior in numbers. Therefore it is evident that a successful junction of the two British forces, although they are only twenty miles apart, may prove a difficult matter.

British cavalry forces have located the Turks six miles to the eastward of Kut-el-Amara. Mr. Chamberlain added. This is the position from which the Turks were originally driven by General Townshend in the battle of Kut-el-Amara.

Military observers here believe that the Turks enter the British right at Kut-el-Amara. A strong force was thus thrust between the garrison and the Tigris, an enveloping movement suggested by Constantinople a week ago. But Kut, it is thought, can stand a long siege. It is strongly fortified, for it was the base used in the march against Baghdad. Unless the Turks get more powerful guns, they can batter the fortress's walls for some time yet. But every moment of delay encountered by General Aylmer brings that time nearer.

300,000 Turks Will Move on Egypt, Athens Hears

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Staff officers here feel that the Germans have four possible campaigns in view, says Louis Edgar Browne, in a dispatch from Athens to "The Chicago Daily News." These campaigns are Salonica, Bukovina, Egypt and India.

The theory is based on the assumption that Germany, having armed the Bulgars and Turks, will require operations by them at the earliest practicable date. Bulgaria boasts of an army of 600,000 and Turkey of one of 1,200,000 well armed men.

Bulgaria looks toward Salonica and also toward the Dobruja, which was seized by Rumania after the second Balkan war. Turkey must go to Egypt or India. The Turks are nearly at the fanatical stage because of the long-promised Egyptian campaign. A campaign against India is said to be imminent.

Turkey continues to declare boldly its determination to begin an Egyptian campaign, boasting that in two months it can take the Suez Canal. General Pasha is working like a Trojan to concentrate and train large contingents of troops of purely Turkish blood. Hitherto the actions in Egypt have been limited to small advance post fights east of the canal and in the vicinity of Cyrenaica. In these affairs the British suffered slightly, while the Bedouins lost heavily, although they were furnished with considerable modern German artillery.

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